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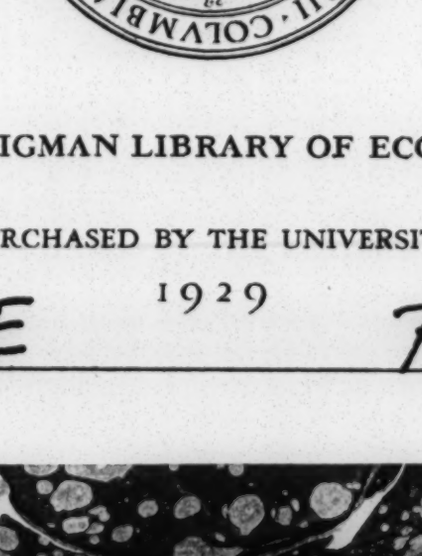

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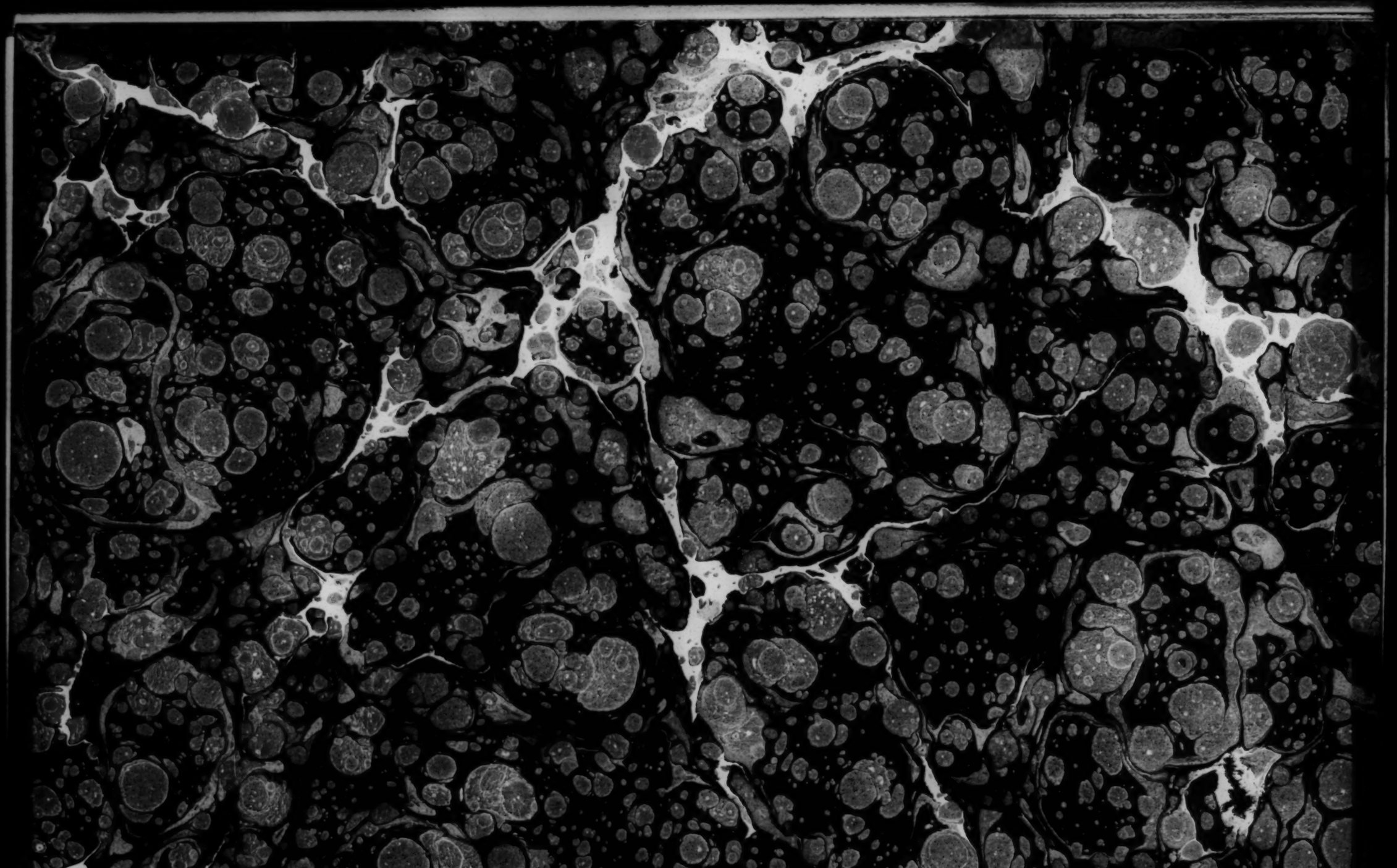

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1678

REASONS

Humbly Submitted to the

CONSIDERATION OF Both Houses OF Parliament,

For Passing of

An ACT for the Preservation of *Manors*, and of *Copyhold Estates* and *Tenures*.

Sic utere tuo ut alieno non lædas.

Anno Domini 1678.

13

The CASE between the Lords of Manors and their Copyhold Tenants.

COpyhold Eſtates and Tenures have nothing but Cuſtom and Reputation for their ſupport.

Divers Perſons who hold their Lands and Tenements by Copy of Court-roll of ſeveral Manors, do uſe out of the Courts of ſuch Manors, *ſecretly* to demiſe their Copyhold Lands and Tenements, for ninety and nine years, or for ſome very long Terms of years, and having by ſuch *Secret* long Leaſes diveſted themſelves of all their valuable intereſt in ſuch Copyhold Lands and Tenements, do withdraw themſelves and their Suit from ſuch Manors, and depart into Places remote and unknown, where their Deaths, and who ſhould ſucceed them in ſuch Copyhold Lands and Tenements are concealed from the Lords of ſuch Manors, and cannot be known and Preſented as the ſame ought to be, by means whereof ſuch Lords do not only loſe the ſuit of their Tenants unto the Courts of their Manors, and the Herriots that ſhould accrew unto them upon the Deaths of their Tenants, but the VVidows and Heirs of ſuch Copyholders, who after their Deaths ſhould be admitted Tenants unto ſuch Copyhold Lands and Tenements, being to receive but little or no profit by ſuch remote Reverſion, but much trouble and charge, in regard that by ſuch Copyhold Tenure they are liable to the payment of Rent, Herriots, Fines and Services, according to the Cuſtom of ſuch Manors, ſuch VVidows and Heirs have refuſed to come unto the Courts of ſuch Manors, and be admited Tenants thereunto as they ought, by means whereof ſuch Lords have many times no Tenants admitted unto ſuch Copyhold Lands and Tenements, and are thereby defeated not only of ſuch Fines of Income, as by the Cuſtom

of ſuch Manors, ſhould accrew unto them by ſuch Admittances, but alſo of their Rents, Herriots, Perquiſites and Services, and have no remedy by Law to enforce them to be Admitted Tenants; And the poſſeſſion of ſuch Copyhold Lands and Tenements, being governed by ſuch *ſecret* long Leaſes, and not by *Copy* of *Court*-roll, ſuch *Copyhold* Lands and Tenements are in manifeſt danger of getting the Reputation of Freehold Lands, and are often ſo pretended to be, to the manifeſt injury of ſuch Lords, not only in their Rents, Herriots, Fines, Perquiſites and Services, but in the loſs of their Tenures, and ruine of their ſeveral Manors. And Purchaſers are oftentimes defeated, the ſaid Leaſes being made in *Secret*, and not Entred in the Rolls of the ſaid Manor.

A Demonſtration of the Truth of the CASE, *and of the Reaſonableneſs of the Remedy.*

Copyhold Lands are ſuch as are and have been, time out of mind, *Tenementa Cuſtomaria Manerii*, &c. *& dimiſſa & dimiſſibilia per Copiam Rotulorum Curiæ Manerii*, &c. *Secundum Conſuetudinem Manerii*, &c. So that to make a Copyhold Eſtate it is requiſite, that it be *by Cuſtom, time out of mind, demiſed and demſeable by Copy of Court-roll:* If this fail, the Tenure by Copy is gone. And therefore

1. *A Copyhold Tenure cannot be created at this day (unleſs it be by Act of Parliament) becauſe there wants a Cuſtom to ſupport it.*

2. *If Copyhold Lands be once granted by Deed, and not by Copy, the Copyhold Tenure is gone, becauſe after ſuch Grant by Deed, it cannot be ſaid to have been always Granted and Grantable by Copy, and ſo the Cuſtom faileth.*

3. *If the occaſional Exerciſe of ſuch cuſtomes as are peculiar to a Copyhold Eſtate ceaſe, ſuch cuſtomes muſt fail, and the Reputation of the Tenure by copy cannot be preſerved.*

So that from theſe Premiſſes may be truly concluded: that

that *Custom and Reputation are the Life and Essence of Copyhold Estates and Tenures, without which it is not possible for them to be or continue.*

For Preservation of which Custom and Reputation the Law hath created a Court belonging to every Manor, and doth provide,

1. *That all Transactions in this Court concerning Coppyhold Estates and Tenures be Recorded in the Court-Rolls of each Manor.*

2, *That all such Transactions out of this Court be Presented by the Tenants, and Recorded in the Court-rolls of each Manor, that the Lord may have notice thereof*; As

If any Tenant die, his Death must be Presented by the Tenants, and who is the next Heir or Tenant, and what Advantages accrew to the Lord thereby.

If any Tenant surrender out of Court, such Surrender must be Presented by the Tenants, and what doth accrew to the Lord thereupon.

If any Tenant forfeit his Coppyhold Estate, such Forfeiture must be Presented by the Tenants.

If any other damage be done to the Lord, *(especially such as tend to his disinheritance)* the Tenants must make Presentments thereof, and all such Presentments must be Entred in the Court-rolls of the Manor, that the Lord may have notice thereof, because without such notice it is impossible that any Manor should subsist.

But as in every Kingdom there are too often those that study how to disturb or overthrow its Government, so in these little Commonwealths of Manors, constituted of Lord and Tenants, there are not wanting some who are impatient of Government, and lay hold on all occasions to disturb and destroy the Oeconomy thereof, and content not themselves with the Blessings that are found in a due Subordination.

Thus in many Manors Copyholders who hold their Lands *ad voluntatem Domini*, and by the Law cannot make a Lease of them for more then one year, nor transfer them o-

otherwiſe then by Surrender in the Manor Court according to the Cuſtom, do now uſe out of the Manor Courts *ſecretly*, and without the notice or conſent of the Lord, to demiſe their Coppyhold Lands for ninety nine years, or for ſome very long termes of yeares, and not by Copy of Court-roll, and thereby deſtroy that Cuſtom and Reputation, which is the Life and Eſſence of all Coppyhold Eſtates and Tenures.

This they pretend they are enabled to do by Cuſtom.

But admitting that by the cuſtom they may make ſuch long Leaſes, they ought not ſo to uſe this cuſtom as to deſtroy that Manor, whereof their Lands are parcell, and themſelves Tenants, according to that Golden Rule.

Sic utere tuo ut alieno non lædas.

Every man ought ſo to uſe his *own*, whether Liberty or Property, as not to injure his Neighbors Freehold.

It is lawful for me to encloſe my Grounds, but I may not thereby ſtop up my Neighbors way over it.

It is lawful for me to build on my Ground, but I may not thereby ſtop up the Lights of my Neighbors houſe.

It is lawful to Erect Lime-kills and Dye-houſes, and to make Dung-hills, yet not ſo as that they become noiſom to the Neighbour-hood.

In like manner it may be ſaid, that it is lawful for a Copyholder to make Leaſes of his Copyhold Lands, but for him to make ſuch *ſecret* long Leaſes of his Copyhold Lands, as ſhall deſtroy the Reputation of the Tenure by Copy; this ſeemeth too much both in reaſon and conſcience, and therefore worthy the conſideration of both Houſes of Parliament, who alone can give relief in this caſe.

The ſecreſie and prodigious length of ſuch long Leaſes, which govern the poſſeſſion of Copyhold lands, are fatal to that Cuſtom and Reputation which is the only life and Eſſence of Copyhold Eſtates and Tenures.

Where the cuſtom will warrant ſuch long Leaſes, let the

the Copyholders enjoy their Cuſtom, and the full benefit and advantages of ſuch Leaſes, but let them not be *ſecret*, for therein lies the miſchief. Let but the Lord have notice of them, that thereby it may appear how the poſſeſſion thereof from time to time ſhall go, and that ſuch Lands are held of him by Copy, and it ſufficeth: Thus the Cuſtom and Reputation of the Copyhold Tenure may be preſerved, and the intereſt of both Lord and Tenant may ſtand together.

☞ But conſidering the *ſecret manner* wherein ſuch long Leaſes are made, whereof the Lord hath no notice, how eaſie is it in any Manor to ſet up ſuch a Cuſtom to make Leaſes, and the Lord ſhall not be able to help it? for ſuch a Leaſe being made, the poſſeſſion is thereby governed during the whole term; but how can the Lord tell what Eſtate ſuch Leſſee hath, or what term he hath therein? poſſibly it may be but from year to year, as the Common Law alloweth, poſſibly it may be for many years, but this doth not appear to the Lord, nor without Preſentment of ſuch Leaſes, is it poſſible that the Lord ſhould know it? and thus in time, by ſuch *ſecret* Practices, ſuch Cuſtom may eaſily be ſet up in every Manor, and the Lord ſhall never know any thing of it, nor how to help himſelf, but his Manor muſt in time be ſurely deſtroyed, for it ſeemeth impoſſible to diſcover and obſerve the growth of ſuch a Cuſtom.

That any Manor ſhould ſubſiſt under the exerciſe of ſuch a Cuſtom ſeemeth impoſſible, and if ſuch Cuſtom had been from the Beginning, ſuch Manors wherein they now are, muſt long ſince have been deſtroyed, and therefore it may reaſonably be preſumed, That ſuch Cuſtom of making ſuch *ſecret* long Leaſes, began not by conſent of the Lords, but by encroachment of their Tenants, and careleſneſs of their Stewards and Servants, who are too often intereſſed in the Tenancy, and too apt to gratifie them though to the prejudice of their Lords.

Theſe *ſecret* long Leaſes of Copyhold lands ſhall govern the poſſeſſion thereof, during the whole Term, be it never

ſo long, which ſhall be modeſtly ſuppoſed to be but for ninety and nine years, (for in ſome Manors ſuch Leaſes are made for two Termes of ninety and nine years, and ſome for a greater number of years,) within this ninety and nine years, through how many hands ſhall the poſſeſſion of theſe Copyhold lands paſs? Suppoſe the poſſeſſion to be changed but once in every ſeven years, in all this time it doth not appear to the Lord of the Manor that there hath been any change of the poſſeſſion at all, nor can he know it for want of notice of ſuch Leaſes, yet the fact is otherwiſe, and many changes have been, and the Reputation of the Tenure is taken from the poſſeſſion.

In all this long Terme poſſibly there hath been no Surrender of theſe Copyhold lands, no Preſentment of the death of any Tenant, no Admitance of any Widow or Heir upon their death, *nor any Badge of a Copyhold Tenure*, ſhall it not reaſonably be preſumed, that theſe Lands are Freehold-lands, and not Copyhold; Can a man be ſaid to live, if he neither ſpeak, nor move, nor breath? Life is no otherwiſe demonſtrable then by the exerciſe of ſuch Acts, *And if the occaſional Exerciſe of ſuch Acts as are peculiar to a Copyhold Tenure ceaſe, how can the Reputation of ſuch Tenure by Copy be preſerved?*

It will be ſaid, that the Reverſion of the Copyholder in Fee doth deſcend upon and from Heir to Heir, but how then ſhall theſe Deſcents appear to the Lord? no way ſurely, but by Preſentment of the Death and Deſcent; But a Copyholder having by ſuch *ſecret* long Leaſes diveſted himſelf of all his valuable intereſt, the Reverſion in Fee is ſcarce worth the owning, becauſe ſuch Copyholder and his Heirs are by the Copyhold Tenure liable to the payment of Rent, Herriots, Fines and Services, but have no preſent benefit by ſuch Reverſion to ballance the charge and trouble, and therefore (if we may judge of things by the common meaſures of profit and loſs,) neither the Copyholder nor his Heirs will ever own a Copyhold intereſt, in a Reverſion ſo

remote,

remote, and not only unprofitable but chargeable; for this end, at this day, where the Custom doth warrant such *secret* long Leases, do the Copyholders make such *secret* long Leases in trust for themselves, and surrender the inheritance thereof to some stranger never more to be heard of; For this end do Purchasers generally content themselves with such *secret* long Leases, and suffer the inheritance of such Copyhold lands to go where it will, as a thing of no value, nay, worse then nothing; And thus at last the Lord hath no Tenant at all; for it is generally impossible for the Lord to have knowledge of the death of his Copyhold Tenants, and descent of their Copyhold interest otherwise then by Presentments, nor are such Presentments made unless by Tenants upon the information, and at the instance of the Heir upon the death of his Ancestor, which for Reasons already alledged is not to be hoped for.

This was sometimes a Grievance at the Common Law, and such *secret* long Leases of Freehold Lands, have heretofore been found mischievous, by putting from Lords the knowledge of their Tenants, so that they knew not upon whom by Order of Law to avow for their Rents and Services, which occasioned the making of that Statute 21 H.8. cap. 19. whereby the Lords were enabled to avow upon the Land, without naming any Person certain for his Tenant. But it seemeth that Copyhold lands are not within that Law; But

Ubi eadem Ratio ibi eadem Lex:

This mischief is not only the same but greater, because a Freeholders tenure is the highest tenure in every Manor, and cannot change or alter, but a Copyholders Tenure by such Practices doth often get the Reputation of being Freehold; and if all the Copyholders by such Practice should become Freeholders, (as in time they certainly must) there will be no Copyholders to support the Manor, without whom

whom it is impoſſible for a Manor to ſubſiſt, for *No Copyholder no Manor*, and therefore if the Lord ſhould purchaſe all the Copyhold Eſtates except one, or if they ſhould all of them Eſcheat to the Lord except one, or if they ſhould all become Freehold except one, the Manor would thereby be deſtroyed for want of Copyholders, who are one of the Eſſential Branches and Integral Parts of every Manor, and without whom no Manor can ſubſiſt.

If the Lord had notice, when ſuch Copyhold Lands are transferred by Leaſe, or were the Copyhold intereſt in Reverſion of ſuch long Leaſes, of any value, or were the Leſſees of ſuch Copyholders chargeable with the Rents, Herriots, Fines and Services, wherewith now the Copyholders only are chargeable, or were an Admitance of the Leſſees and their Aſſignes neceſſary to the poſſeſſion, the Caſe would be much altered; But what can a dry Reverſion in Fee after ninety and nine years, or more be worth, were there no Rent, Herriots, Fines or Services chargeable upon it; But when ſuch dry Reverſion ſhall be preſently liable to ſuch charge and trouble, and bring in no preſent benefit, ſurely that which in the firſt caſe is worth but little, muſt in the ſecond caſe of neceſſity be worſe then nothing, becauſe the conſtant Rents and Services, and occaſional Herriots and Fines, accrewing to the Lord upon every death and Alienation, may be often of more worth then the Reverſion it ſelf, and therefore it is not reaſonable to believe that the Heir will be Admitted Tenant upon a deſcent, or any man be ſo mad as to purchaſe it.

In very many Manors by ſpecial Cuſtom, the Heir is bound to come into Court upon three Proclamations, and be Admitted Tenant upon pain of forfeiture; but unleſs it be by ſuch Cuſtom the Lord hath no remedy to compel the Heir to come in and be admitted Tenant, for by the Common Law the Lord cannot take ſuch forfeiture. It ſeemeth therefore reaſonable to make this a General Law for all Manors, and by Act of Parliament to enforce the Admitance

of

of the VVidow and Heir in every Manor upon the like penalty.

Moreover, as to the deſcent thereof, how is it poſſible that the Lord ſhould know whether his *C*opyholder marry or not, or how often he marrieth, or whether he hath children or not, or what children he hath, and of what ſex, or how they ſtand in *S*eniority, or how many he hath by one wife, and how many by another wife, and how the variety of Deſcents happen among his Tenants, for moſt or all of theſe things are neceſſary to be known, in order to the finding out of the right Heir, which is impoſſible to be underſtood aright by any ſtranger, but by the Tenants themſelves, and for want of the true knowledge thereof the Lord is at a loſs for a Tenant, and knoweth not whom to demand to be admitted Tenant, nor on whom by order of *L*aw to avow for his Rent and *S*ervices, and for want of ſome remedy to inforce the diſcovery and admitance, no VVidow cometh to be admited upon the death of her Husband, no Heir cometh to be admitted upon the death of his Anceſtor, and ſo the Lord hath no Tenant nor any Services or Fines of Income for want of Admittances.

Did the Lord know the Heir of his Copyhold Tenant, and were he enabled to take advantage of ſuch forfeiture for his Non-Admittance, he cannot compell him to be admitted Tenant, but will rather forfeit a Reverſion ſo remote, unprofitable and chargable, then be admitted Tenant, and ſurely the Reverſion forfeited to the *L*ord is not more valuable in the Lords hands, then it was in the Tenants, but full as bad, if not worſe, for by ſuch forfeiture the Lord gaineth no Poſſeſſion, but muſt wait until the Reverſion cometh to bear; and in the mean time he loſeth all his preſent Rent and *S*ervices, and occaſional Fines and Herriots, which are of far better value then the Reverſion; ſo that by ſuch forfeiture he only pulls a Thorn out of the Copyholders Foot, and putteth it in his own.

To this it will be ſaid, that the Lord may grant again ſuch forfeited

forfeited Copyhold lands upon the Old Rent and *Services*, but ſhould it not firſt be conſidered who will take a Grant of them? for upon ſuch new Grant there is no Poſſeſſion to be gained, there are Rent, Herriots, Fines and Services to be paid and performed, yet nothing to Ballance them, but a dry, remote, unprofitable and chargeable Reverſion, and it is eaſie to be preſumed that the ſame Reaſon which ſhall prevail with the Widows and Heirs of ſuch *Copyholders*, rather to forfeit then be admitted *Tenants* unto their Copyhold intereſt, will alſo deter a ſtranger from accepting thereof from the Lord upon a New Grant.

In ſome Manors are variety of Tenures and Cuſtoms, ſome Copyhold Lands deſcending to the eldeſt ſon, ſome to the youngeſt ſon, in ſome the Widows have Eſtates by Cuſtom for life, in other but only during Widowhood: Some perform one Office, ſome another Office, & ſome perform no Office at all, ſome pay Herriots in Kind, others Herriots in Mony, ſome no Herriots at all, ſome have right of Common in the *Lords* Waſts, ſome have none at all, according to the variety of their ſeveral *Tenures*. In ſuch *Manors*, eſpecially theſe *ſecret* long Leaſes are moſt pernicious, becauſe Lands of ſeveral *Tenures* being enjoyed together, by ſuch *ſecret* long Leaſes, the Unity of the Poſſeſſion confoundeth the diverſity of *Tenures*, ſo that in few years it cannot be known what Lands are of one Tenure, and what of another Tenure, nor what Lands deſcend to the eldeſt, nor what to the youngeſt ſon, nor what *Lands* are chargeable with one Office, nor what with another Office, nor what with no Office at all; Nor can it be known what Lands have right of Common, nor what have none at all: Some copyholders (beſides the particular *Services* they owe to their Lords) are by Tenure, bound to perform the Offices of Tithingmen, and ſome the Offices of Ale-taſters, ancient and publick Offices, upon the due execution whereof much of the publick Peace and Weal depends, but the Copyholders only are chargeable with theſe Offices, and if there be no Copyholder there can be no ſuch publick Officer, and ſo the Publick alſo ſuffers by theſe *ſecret* long Leaſes; So that in ſhort Theſe

These *secret* long Leases of Copyhold lands may truly be Called *Nusances*, not only to such Manors, whereof such Copyhold lands are held, by bringing them to ruine, but also to the publick, in occasioning the decay and neglect of such publick Offices, to which by Tenure such Copyholders are bound; for by this practice there will be no Copyholder to perform them.

Thus these Copyhold tenants throw off that faith and truth which by Oath they are bound to bear unto their Lords, and such Offices, which by their Tenure they are bound to pay unto the publick, and destroy that ancient constitution of Manors, which hath been and flourished in this Nation for many hundreds of years past, and all this is done by this their exorbitant practice of transferring their Copyhold lands by Lease *secretly* out of the Courts of such Manors, whereof they are held for such prodigious long termes of years, which occasioneth the contempt of the Copyhold interest, as a thing not only of no value, but worse then nothing, by reason of the trouble and charge attending it, without any manner of present benefit, and that which is in expectancy is so remote, that it seemeth impossible for the Copyhold interest to out-live such long termes of years, for want of the due exercise of that Custom of being granted by Copy, without which the reputation of the Copyhold Tenure must perish, unless Relief be herein given by Authority of Parliament, which is humbly Proposed in the Particulars following, *viz.*

1. *That all Leases of Copyhold lands made out of the Courts of such Manor, whereof they are held for any term exceeding* One and Twenty years, *may be presented, to the end that it may appear of what Tenure such Lands are, and that the Lord may have Notice how the Possession thereof from time to time shall go*, Co. lib. 5. fo. 84. Peryams Case: *A Custome that a Feoffment should be void,*

void, unleſs preſented, is there adjudged good, much more reaſonable may it be that ſuch Leaſes of Copyhold lands ſhould be void if not preſented.

2. *That notwithſtanding ſuch Leaſes, Copyhold lands may alwayes be ſubject to the Copyhold Rents, Perquiſites and Services.*

3. *That until the death of the Copyhold Tenant who was laſt admited be preſented (that the Lord may have Notice thereof) his death ſhall not be pleaded in Barr of the Lords demands for Rent or Services;* By this means the Lord will have a nominal Tenant at leaſt, from whom he may demand, and upon whom he may avow for his Rent and Services, for the Lord cannot avow upon the Land for them, by the Statute of 21 *H.*8. *Cap.*19. without naming a Perſon certain for his Tenant.

4. *That the Widows and Heirs of Copyholders may be compelled to be Admitted Tenants upon pain of Forfeiture.*

It ſeemeth to be a Contradiction in it ſelf, that Copyhold lands ſhould be Let by Leaſe for years; but in ſome particular Manors the Tenants have gained a Cuſtome to make Leaſes thereof for ninety nine years, and ſome for longer terms. *From what hath been ſaid it doth appear.*

1. *That by the Law of Copyholds, all Tranſactions of the Copyhold intereſt are to be preſented and recorded in the Court of each Manor, that the Lord may have Notice thereof, and to the end that that Cuſtome and Reputation, which is the Life and Eſſence of Copyhold Eſtates and Tenures may be preſerved.*

2. *That where the Cuſtome warranteth ſuch long Leaſes, it is very miſchievous to the Lords, if they have not Notice thereof, that it may appear that ſuch Lands*

are

are of Copyhold Tenure, and held of them, though granted by Leaſe for years by the Copyhold Tenants thereof, therefore they ought not to be ſecret. For

3. *Theſe* ſecret *long Leaſes of Copyhold lands govern the Poſſeſſion thereof for the whole term of years, be it never ſo long, and thereby the* Reputation *of the Copyhold Tenure (which hath nothing but Cuſtome and Reputation for its ſupport) muſt certainly periſh. Becauſe*

4. *The* Reverſion *after a term of ninety and nine years is ſo inconſiderable, that it is not the intereſt of the Heir of a* Copyholder *to be admitted* Tenant, *but rather it is his intereſt not to be admitted* Tenant, *thereby to avoid his* Rent, Herriots, Fines, Perquiſites *and Services, and thus no* Badge *of the* Copyhold Tenure *ſhall remain, and the Lord ſhall not know who is his* Tenant.

5. *Did the Lord know the Heir of his* Copyholder, *he cannot compell him to be admitted* Tenant, *only in ſome particular Manors the Heir is bound upon three* Proclamations *to come into the Court and be admitted* Tenant, *upon penalty of forfeiture, but this is not ſo in all Manors by the* Common Law, *but only in ſome particular Manors by ſpecial* Cuſtome, *and therefore very fit to be made a* General Law *in all Manors, eſpecially in ſuch Manors where ſuch ſecret long* Leaſes *are made, becauſe the* Reverſion *is ſo little worth.*

6. *Such* ſecret Conveyances *of Free-hold lands have heretofore been found miſchievous in manner aforeſaid, and occaſioned the making the Statute of* 21. H. 8. Cap. 12. *Which gave relief againſt them, but Copyhold lands*

are not included within that Statute, though not only under the same but greater mischief, and therfore it seemeth reasonable to afford some suitable remedy also for Copyhold lands against such secret *Conveyances.*

It is very hard and severe with Lords of Manors, that their Copyhold Tenants should be able at their Pleasure thus to destroy their Manors, and it should not be in the Lords power to prevent them.

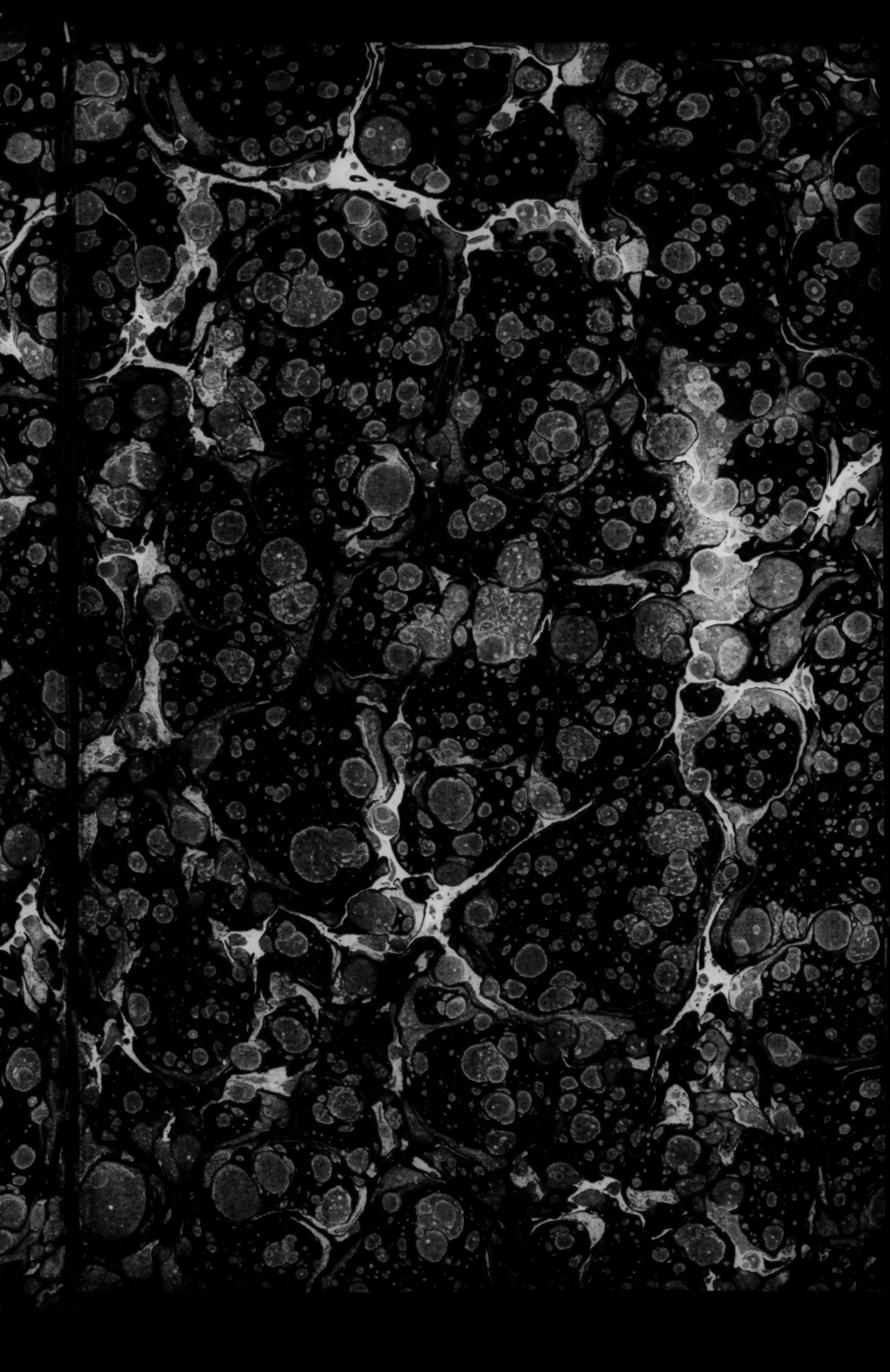
But so it is in this Case, and neither the Courts of Law nor Equity can afford Relief, and therefore where the Law is defective, the only Remedy is to be had by Act of Parliament, which is humbly proposed in the particulars aforesaid, whereby the Rights on both sides will be preserved, and the Lords Remedy only enlarged.

Thus the Antient Constitution of Manors which hath been and flourished in this Nation for many hundred of years past may be preserved,

Thus Copyhold Tenants and their Lessees may enjoy the full benefit and advantage of their Customes and Estates.

Thus shall be given to Lords the things that belong to Lords, and to Tenants the things that are the Tenants.

Thus the Land-marks of every ones property may be preserved, and let him that removeth them be Accursed.

Thus both Lords and Tenants enjoying their several Rights shall live in Peace and Unity each with other.

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